MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

26 October 1981

Egypt

Mubarak on Security Situation -- In what MENA called the second part of his "comprehensive statement" to AL-AHRAM, President Husni Mubarak explained how the assassination of President Anwar as-Sadat was linked to the broader plans of a "terrorist organization" to carry out a "Khomeyni-style" revolution in Egypt. According to the text of the interview, which was transmitted by MENA on 23 October, Mubarak said the plotters had no organization within the armed forces and had succeeded only in recruiting a "small number" of officers and NCO's. The president said some of the group's financing came from abroad, but he did not elaborate. According to Mubarak, the conspiracy was to be carried out over the course of at least 1 year, but when As-Sadat began his campaign of arrests and took some of the leaders of the conspiracy into custody, the conspirators moved quickly to assassinate the president and went on to stir up unrest in Asyut with an eye to encouraging rebellion and eventually seizing power nationally. Mubarak later said the terrorist organization was intent on gathering support for the idea of armed resistance against the government and on establishing a regime modeled after Iran's and that this involved seeking cooperation with groups such as the Society of Repudiation and Renunciation [Takfir], despite ideological differences among them. The president also noted that the organization's leader, 'Abbud az-Zumur, confessed during an interrogation that the conspiracy included plans to assassinate other members of the government as well as As-Sadat. Mubarak added that suppression of the revolt in Asyut had resulted in the killing of 10 rebels, the wounding of 12 others and the arrest of 356.

Latest arrests -- Cairo radio carried a 25 October Interior Ministry statement indicating that in the past few days, security forces have arrested 397 members of the "terrorist organization" in raids on its hideouts that involved armed resistance in at least two locations.

Reports of Consultative Council -- Kuwait's AL-WATAN reported on 24 October that President Mubarak has established a Consultative Council that includes three former prime ministers: Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz Hijazi, Dr Mustafa Khalil and Mamduh Salim. Monitored Egyptian media have not reported this.

Reaction to Soviet, Syrian Claims -- MENA reported a denial issued on 24 October by an official Egyptian Government spokesman regarding Soviet and Syrian radio reports that next month's U.S.-Egyptian military maneuvers are aimed at exerting pressure on Libya. The official said the maneuvers are aimed only at upgrading the combat capabilities of the armed forces.

In an interview with Mexican television, reported by MENA on the same day, President Mubarak said Egypt would never start a war with any of its neighbors and specified that there are no Egyptian troop concentrations on the border with Libya, adding that Egypt is not going to fight Libya.

Denial on Arab Summit -- AFP reported a senior government official as having told AL-AHRAM newspaper on 26 October that Egypt is not prepared to take part in the Arab League summit scheduled to take place next month in Fes, Morocco, even if it is officially invited. The official dismissed as "untrue speculation" reports that Egypt would be invited.

Autonomy Talks; Egyptian-Israeli Relations

'Ali in Israel -- Jerusalem radio broadcast a statement made by Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali upon his arrival in Israel on 25 October to participate in the next stage in the Camp David peace negotiations. He said that continuation of the talks constituted a "profound" answer to critics who said that the accords could not survive the death of Egyptian President as-Sadat.

In an interview carried by Kuwait's AS-SIYASAH on 24 October, 'Ali expressed confidence that Israel would complete its withdrawal from the Sinai on 25 April 1982, stating that to do otherwise would violate the Egyptian-Israeli treaty and threaten peace.

Ghali on Peace Process -- In a Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR interview of 25 October, Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali told his interviewer that expansion of Israeli settlements in the West Bank and Gaza contradicted Egyptian involvement in the peace negotiations and undercut confidence in Israel among local inhabitants of those areas. Israel, he said, must "cease settlement activity" and thereby give greater credibility to the peace process.

Shamir Statement, Egyptian Reaction -- Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said in an interview broadcast over Jerusalem radio that Israel does not propose to create a second Palestinian state within Israel because Palestinians already have a state, namely Jordan. A "responsible source" in the Egyptian Foreign Ministry was reported by MENA to have later commented that Shamir's remarks were "incompatible with the concept of full autonomy" and the pertinent Camp David agreement provisions.

Middle East Comment on Reagan Statement

MENA reported Cairo's AL-AKHBAR as praising in its 26 October edition President Ronald Reagan's statement -- published in the 25 October Lebanese paper AN-NAHAR -- that the United States is ready to hold contacts with the PLO if that organization recognizes Israel's right to exist. MENA said AL-AKHBAR "welcomes and blesses" the announcement. Jerusalem radio reported Reagan as saying that the Palestinian problem must be solved with or without the PLO, but that the United States is ready to negotiate with it after it recognizes Israel's right to exist.

Libya

Al-Qadhdhafi Interviews -- JANA reported that Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi said in a 23 October Italian television interview that Libya is prepared to open a dialogue with the United States, exchange diplomatic representations with it and maintain economic interests of mutual benefit to both countries. He said such a dialogue should focus on the Mediterranean, the Middle East, the "bilateral problem," the United Nations, the International Court of Justice and the Law of the Sea Conference. Libya is ready to accept normal and sound relations with the United States, he affirmed, but if the United States wishes to establish relations with Libya, it must accept the Libyans with their views, principles and attitudes unchanged and not seek to impose conditions on them. In the same report, JANA noted that in an earlier interview with another Italian television channel, Al-Qadhdhafi criticized Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri for threatening to lead troops to kill him, adding that Libya reserves the right to launch a preemptive strike against any "stronghold of sabotage by which Numayri will invade Libya."

Threats Against AWACS -- In a 24 October commentary on the presence of U.S. AWACS planes in Egypt, Tripoli radio warned that if the two aircraft violate Libyan airspace or carry out espionage activities against Libya, "they will be within the range of fire of the Libyan air defense means and missiles." On the same day, Tripoli's Voice of Arab Homeland radio threatened that Libya will shoot at the AWACS planes "if they try to come close to us to photograph our positions." Libya will down the planes without proper warning if they enter its airspace, the radio asserted, adding that the AWACS are not immune to missiles or fighter aircraft.

Saudi Arabia-Syria

The London SUNDAY TELEGRAPH reported that Saudi Arabia plans to give 270 million pounds to Syria to help finance the purchase from the Soviet Union of arms and two airborne early warning systems. The deal, valued at more than a billion pounds, will include three squadrons of MiG-25's, two of MiG-23's, 700 artillery pieces, 800 armored personnel carriers, naval craft and other aircraft.

PLO

In an open letter to Executive Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, broadcast by the clandestine Voice of Palestine radio, Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou recognized the PLO as the sole representative of the Palestinian people and invited 'Arafat to pay an official visit to Greece "any time you deem fit." The radio also broadcast 'Arafat's reply to Papandreou in which he welcomed the Greek move and said he will visit Greece at the earliest possible date. Meanwhile, Jerusalem radio reported that the Israeli Foreign Ministry expressed sorrow and amazement at the Greek stand and called on the Greek Government to reconsider its decision.

Lebanon

Beirut radio reported that a car bomb explosion in the Sinn al-Fil area of Beirut early on 26 October killed or injured 15 people. The radio also reported clashes between local organizations in west Beirut and Tripoli over the weekend. According to AFP, a UNIFIL spokesman revealed that Norwegian units clashed with Palestinians belonging to a new commando group early on 25 October. AFP also cited reporters in the south as disclosing that UNIFIL troops had clashed with a small party of IDF infiltrators; Jerusalem radio reported that an IDF spokesman denied any exchange of fire between the IDF and UNIFIL.

YAR

A San'a' radio report said President Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih departed the capital on 25 October at the head of a delegation invited to visit the Soviet Union by President Leonid Brezhnev.

Iran

Citing Iranian newspaper reports, AFP reported that 18 dissidents were executed and that over 100 were arrested throughout the weekend. Reports by Tehran radio detailed recent arrests of Mojahedin-e Khalq by revolution guards in Qazvin, Shiraz, Rasht, Bandar-e 'Abbas, Zanjan, Lorestan and Tehran. The radio also claimed that Mojahedin were responsible for injuring 21 people in Baneh on 22 October and for the recent kidnapping and execution of a Tabriz Hezbollah leader. According to Shiraz radio, a car bomb explosion at Shiraz airbase killed an officer.

AFP reported on 25 October that Supreme Court President Musavi-Ardabili announced that a number of Islamic court judges have been jailed for "making mistakes." On the same day, Tehran radio cited Ardabili as saying that the slightest mistake or slackness by judges will not be forgiven.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Tehran radio reported that Iraqi planes bombed Abadan on 24 October, destroying over 100 mostly-unoccupied houses. An Iranian Armed Forces communique carried by the radio on the same day spoke of heavy exchanges of fire across the Karun River.

Pakistan

Karachi radio said that President Ziaul Haq told a Lahore press conference on 24 October that next month he hopes to announce the constitution of a "working committee" that will replace the present parliament. Instead of elected representatives, the committee will consist of "nominated members."

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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NEGOTIATIONS SAID UNDERWAY FOR CAPTURED SOVIET

TA241531 London BBC World Service in English 1500 GMT 24 Oct 81

[From "Radio Newsreel"]

[Text] From Pakistan, reliable reports say that a senior Soviet official kidnapped last month in Kabul is the subject of negotiations involving the Soviet authorities, an Afghan guerrilla group and the International Committee of the Red Cross. Details of a letter written by the captive kidnapped official, a geologist identified as Mr Okrimyuk, are said to have become available and it appears, according to our correspondent in Islamabad, Alexander Thompson, that Okrimyuk is pleading for his life in exchange for those of 50 captured guerrillas.

[Begin Thompson recording] Okrimyuk is a member of the Soviet Communist Party, the head of the Soviet geological survey in Afghanistan and advisor to the Ministry of Mines and Industry and according to diplomatic sources, the tone of his letters from capitivity show that he is highly placed in the hierarchy of Russian officials in Afghanistan. In his letter to the Soviet premier, Mr Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, Mr Okrimyuk says his fate is in Tikhonov's hands and it will be necessary to bring great pressure on the Afghan leader, Babrak Karmal, to secure his release. The Soviet official says that his captors are treating him well, but his Heart aches, he has pains in his head and he is very tired. In a letter to the Soviet ambassador in Kabul, he apologizes for the alram and trouble he has caused and asks that anyone who carries out negotiations with the guerrillas for his release should be given good guarantees. He suggests that Bulgarians or Czechs could be involved. He said that if there is an exchange, it should be by aircraft, presumably by helicopter, because he says he can no longer manage a long journey on foot. In one of his letters, Okrimyuk says that during a 7-day journey to his place of captivity through a large number of villages, he saw only an armed population fighting for their rights as a free people and he is said to have been critical of the regime of Babrak Karmal. [end recording]

KARMAL MEETS WITH REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL 25 OCT

LD260656 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0500 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Text] Kabul, 25 Oct (BAKHTAR) -- The Presidium of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA met today under the chairmanship of Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the PDPA and chairman of the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council, at the headquarters of the Revolutionary Council.

Various subjects were discussed in this meeting and necessary decisions were taken.

The Presidium of the Revolutionary Council discussed the progress of the democratic land reform and adopted necessary decisions.

REPORTAGE OF GANDHI SPEECH, MEETINGS AT CANCUN

22 Oct Speech

BK241706 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1602 GMT 24 Oct 81

["Excerpts" of Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's speech at the 22 October session of the Cancun summit conference]

[Text] We represent our own nations and peoples. I do not claim to speak for others. I speak for ideals for which India has struggled -- for the cause of peace, the cause of a more egalitarian society for easing the burdens of under-privileged sections and under-developed countries. Here in Cancun we have come to try for understanding and if it is possible, our attention should be devoted to finding ways of cooperation between developed and developing countries.

Way back in 1955 my father spoke of the interdependence of continents and of our desire to be friends with and to cooperate with Europe and America along with others. Friendship cannot be meaningful without equality. I believe this is the mood today all over the world -- in Africa, in Asia and in Latin America. There has always been interdependence of some kind but today it is between nations who are politically independent, conscious of their rights and of their legitimate place in the international community. The advance of technology, transport and communication has made such interdependence more relevant and even inescapable.

Development cannot be imported. Nor can it conform to a given pattern. It has to come through our own determined efforts, tailored to our peculiar conditions and ethos. We developing countries are working for economic cooperation amongst ourselves and for collective self-reliance. But we cannot avoid being affected adversely by outside events. This calls for international understanding and structural adjustments in the world economy itself. That is why we are meeting for a dialogue on major issues of international cooperation for development.

Some of the issues before us are highly technical and we are not a body of experts. In many areas there are differences of perception as well as of interests which will need negotiation and we are not a negotiating forum. Perhaps all we can do is to agree to discuss them and to assure those who are not present but are equally concerned that there will emerge from this meeting political support for the early resumption of negotiations on a global basis after due preparations.

In other forums we have discussed how vital it is to increase levels of production in poorer countries and to accelerate their rates of growth. Trade and financial flows are the only means of rectifying existing imbalances in the global economy. It is tragic that in an age of growing knowledge and capacity, income disparities between developed and developing countries are widening and vast numbers in some countries are denied their basic needs. I think you will agree that the contribution of science and technology to human welfare would be more significant if scientific research were not misdirected and scarce raw materials diverted to military purposes.

The complex problems of developed as well as developing countries can be solved better by cooperation than confrontation. We all stand to benefit from the prosperity of our trading partners. A stagnation in an industrialised economy lowers the export earnings of developing countries. A rise in the income levels of developing countries generates growth in undeveloped countries increasing their exports and creating employment.

Global negotiations do have urgency. We are not wedded to certain phrases. We are more interested in results and substance. While preparing for them, other pressing problems brook no delays. Problems have been identified and solutions suggested. In its proposals for a summit, the Brandt commission urged world leaders to address themselves to an emergency programme to deal with the problems of food energy and financial flows.

Freedom from hunger must be at the top of our priorities. Millions of people remain undernourished and cannot afford food they need. Without purchasing power they are ignored by market forces which are supposed to balance demand and supply. Outlines of a food security programme have been drawn up. The storing of the emergency reserves is an essential measure.

In the long run world food production must be augmented. Developing countries have a potential for doing so but their productivity is low and irrigation woefully inadequate. The supply of fertilisers, better techniques and improved seeds can lead to what in India has come to be known as the green revolution. But efforts to raise output need the support of an inflow of resources from those countries which can provide finance, technical knowhow and other inputs.

The successive adjustments of oil prices, which has a rationale for historic reasons, have nevertheless seriously worsened the balance of payments positions of oil-importing developing countries. By cutting back on imports they will not attain their targets of growth thus causing an overall decline in world trade. Should there not be a determined effort to help them to tide over the crisis? Developing countries also have possibilities for new energy resources. There is an increasing consensus for an energy affiliate. Call it what you will, additional resources should be found for this purpose.

India is no longer among the weakest or poorest nations. It has been able to move out of that situation only through the most strenuous efforts at development by increasing agricultural production so that we are now self-sufficient in foodgrains and have helped our neighbours and other countries. We have also greatly augmented and diversified our industry. We can justly claim that we have made good and full use of aid and credit from outside and have repaid our debts in full and on time. Today the component of foreign credit is only nine percent of the total resources needed for our sixth plan for development. And this we have done in conditions of democracy of full freedom of the individual and press. We have reached a level when help from outside will make all the difference in terms of attaining a take-off stage in development. Far from being a burden we can be a source of strength to others.

With practical experience gained over years, existing multilateral financial institutions can swing into action and produce more effective results at lower costs. However, we are perturbed at what seem like pressures which might limit their efficacy. We should like to see acceptance of the Melbourne declaration that international institutions should rise above a particular ideology. Apparently there is a belief that private capital flows can channel resources to developing countries more effectively than multilateral public flows. Private investment can be quite useful in certain areas. However, it is hardly likely to provide resources for long-term development which has large social benefits but low market profits. Nor can it help in alleviating the balance of payment problems of most developing countries. Each country's policy towards private foreign investment is entitled to respect. In India we have what is called a "mixed" economy. There is considerable scope for the private sector. There is also an important role for the public or state sector. There is no conflict between the two.

We in the developing world have a long, hard path to climb. We shall persevere in our struggle to build modern economics and to ensure higher standards of living to our peoples. International cooperation and assistance of developed countries are pivotal in quickening this process. We are not supplicants, nor are we confrontationists. It is our experience that the interests of developed and developing countries are so intertwined that we can all survive in harmony only in conditions of true interdependence. That mutuality of interest between different nations and peoples can be served only by the establishment of a new international economic order based on justice and equality. We earnestly seek a global compact which will ensure the development of poorer countries along with the prosperity of developed nations in circumstances of international peace and security.

Seldom has a gathering attracted such attention or raised such hope. Yet we have come with some apprehension regarding the outcome of our meeting. We cannot afford to be defeatist. The good will we witnessed yesterday in various informal gatherings and in this morning's speech is a sign of hope.

The mind has to put aside the fragmentary utilitarian approach and to look anew at earth, the matrix of human heritage. Its problems are global and have to be so viewed. This is possible only when man symbolically opens his hands in a gesture of fearlessness and sharing. The leaf bud that cleaves earth is tender. There is "fragility in all beginnings." Yet, a beginning has to be made. Let us at least initiate a process of action.

Meetings With Suzuki, Rahman

BK240752 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 24 Oct 81

[Text] Mrs Gandhi reviewed India's bilateral relations with Japan, Algeria and Bangladesh in separate meeting with the leaders of these countries [at Cancun on 23 October]. Japanese Premier Suzuki told Mrs Gandhi that his country would like to have closer ties with India as it is playing a key role in world affairs.

The Algerian president expressed his country's desire to have a more comprehensive cooperation with India in all fields of economic activity.

In a meeting with Bangladesh Prime Minister Shah Azizur Rahman, Mrs Gandhi voiced India's concern over the increasing influx of refugees from Bangladesh into Tripura and requested him to create necessary conditions for their return.

Mexican TV Interview

BK240849 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 24 Oct 81

[Text] The prime minister has said that India needs long-term assistance from financial institutions. Mrs Gandhi was commenting on U.S. President Reagan's suggestion that developing countries should rely more on private investment. In an interview with Mexican television, the prime minister said that her government does not rule out private investment, but it is usually motivated by profits whereas we are interested in the development of the country. Certain industries and projects have to be set up which do not give immediate results. There should be increased aid for oil importing countries. Mrs Gandhi said that we have been able to rely more upon themselves. She pointed out that India needs only 9 percent assistance from outside for her sixth plan. We seek help from outside and also provide assistance to a large number of countries, she said.

When asked to comment on the prospects of nuclear cooperation between India and Mexico, Mrs Gandhi said the two sides are having talks on the matter.

News Conference 24 Oct

BK241722 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 24 Oct 81

[Excerpt] The prime minister has said that by and large the outcome of the Cancun summit is satisfactory. Mrs Gandhi was addressing a news conference in Cancun today at the end of her visit to Mexico where she attended the North-South summit. She said a conference of this kind gives an opportunity to people to know each other's points of view directly, not through the press or statements but across the table at the conference.

Mrs Gandhi said this type of exercise is very useful -- talking informally in many meetings and many times. She said we have to give top priority to development and try to help the society to solve the basic problems. She said we have to do an exercise in this regard.

Answering a question on President Reagan's statement about the market economy, Mrs Gandhi said we have a mixed economy. There is plenty of scope for the private sector and the government has to supplement it. There is no conflict between the two, she added. We have reversed the role of the private sector and made it to serve the interests of the country as a whole.

Answering another question about the U.S. policy in regard to developing countries, Mrs Gandhi said the views of the United States are well known and it has been very clearly stated. When the U.S. and other (?heads) of countries listen to the points of view of developing countries, we hope they will take this into consideration in their future thinking and action, she added.

Mrs Gandhi said the whole point of meeting here or elsewhere is to express that we are faced with a great threat of confrontation. She said this tension is due to two reasons. One is an increase in armament and a greater spreadout of armaments especially to more sophisticated nuclear weapons. The second reason is the widening gap between the affluent industrialized countries and the developed or underdeveloped countries. These are the two causes which threaten the world peace. This is the reason that people from distant countries have gathered to see to what extent we can get together. First, to have the understanding of the situation and secondly, ways to deal with it.

CUBAN ENVOY-DESIGNATE TERMED 'KGB MOLE'

BK221042 Hong Kong AFP in English 1015 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] New Delhi, 22 Oct (AFP) -- The Delhi high court today restored a writ petition, which it put aside last week on technical grounds, challenging the acceptance by the government of posting of Jose Perez Novoa, accused of being a "KGB mole," as Cuba's ambassador-designate to India.

The suit filed by P.N. Lekhi, a lawyer who is also a leader of the Bharativa Janata (Indian People's) Party's Delhi unit, was adjourned till November 16 next to enable the Mr Lekhi to file an additional affidavit.

The lawyer has sought a writ of certiorari quashing the agreement between Cuba and India accepting Mr Perez as the new ambassador. His [suit] has also sought court directions to the government not to issue a visa to Mr Perez to enter India as an ambassador.

Mr Lekhi, in his suit, quoted local press reports which had recalled that Mr Perez had been declared persona non grata and expelled by the Ethiopian Government in 1978 for acting as a "mole of the KGB, the secret service of the USSR."

The suit follows the recent disclosure by the Indian Government that it had refused to accept U.S. diplomat George Griffin as counsellor in the U.S. Embassy in New Delhi because of his "intelligence connections and previous activities in India."

In support of his plea, Mr Lekhi, quoting the words the Indian Government had used for rejecting American diplomat Griffin's appointment, said Mr Perez' appointment as Cuban ambassador would "create avoidable misunderstandings with other states, including Cuba and the USSR, with which states of India has good and friendly ties."

PAKISTANI ESPIONAGE NETWORK UNCOVERED IN KASHMIR

BK260853 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Text] The Jammu and Kashmir police have arrested a gang of 30 persons including 7 Pakistani nationals engaged in espionage and other subversive activities. Disclosing this a spokesman of the Jammu police said today that 26 revolvers, 2 rifles and large quantitites of ammunition have been recovered from them. All the arms seized were brought from Pakistan. The gang was working under the guidance of Pakistan intelligence services, the spokesman added.

NOMINATED COMMITTEE TO WORK AS PARLIAMENT

BK241623 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 24 Oct 81

[Text] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq has said that he will, God willing, announce the constitution of a working committee next month. Addressing a press conference in Lahore a short while ago before leaving for Rawalpindi, he said that working committee will be substitute for parliament and will be comprised of nominated members instead of elected representatives. He said the working committee will map out the future political system for the country and present it to the people. The president said he has also asked the Council of Islamic Ideology and the Law Ministry to propose a suitable political system for the country. The Cabinet members also are considering this. He said in his view it is not appropriate for him to announce the future political system for the country. He said he believes that if the system is presented by the proposed working committee, then it will have a more positive impact.

He said the 1973 Constitution is still in force and we are taking necessary steps for the people's participation in national affairs during the interim period. Answering a question, the president said there is no link between the working committee and the local bodies set up.

He said the members of the working committee will be nominated on the recommendations of religious scholars and representatives who will be acceptable to the people. He said although some [local bodies] councillors may be appointed to the working committee, no ratio of councillors' representation in the committee has been fixed.

The president described as wrong the impression that the layers institutions are being dissolved. He said the government has a draft legal code which aims at molding the present judicial system according to Islamic principles. We do not want to enforce a conpletely new judicial system, but only want to mold the current system according to Islamic teachings. Under the new system it will be possible to dispense justice expeditiously provided we have the services of persons who have a complete mastery over Islamic jurisprudence and affairs.

The president's attention was drawn to the statement by a former [NATO] commander in chief that following the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, the security of Pakistan and Iran is threathened from the Soviet side. The president replied that they had been assured by the Soviet Union that they have no designs against Pakistan and they took this assurance at face value. He emphasized that there is no point seeking help from any other country for the defense of Pakistan, which is its own prime responsibility, and the Armed Forces of Pakistan are capable of defending the country's security. The president of any country, big or small, cannot rely on any other country however powerful it may be for its own defense.

Details of the president's press conference are still coming in.

Additional Details

BK241732 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 24 Oct 81

[Exerpts] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq has said, God willing, he will announce the constitution of the Majlis-e-Shoora [working committee] by next month. Addressing a news conference in Lahore this evening before his departure for Rawalpindi, he said the Majlis-e-Shoora will be substituted for Parliament and instead of elected representatives it would comprise nominated members.

Replying to a question if there was any response from India by Pakistan's no war pact offer, the president referred to the statements of Indian Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi that such a proposal had not been made by Pakistan in writing. The president reiterated that Pakistan was going to fulfil this condition as well.

About the North-South dialogue between the heads of 22 countries at Cancun in Mexico, the president hoped there will be complete understanding between the developed and developing countries to bridge the economic gap between them. He also hoped the developed countries will show broad-mindedness and associate humanity at large with their modern technology.

Replying to another question, he said there is no censorship on books, but it remains in force as far as newspapers and magazines are concerned. Replying to another question, the president said he was engaged in the acquisition of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes to meet its energy requirements. There could be no compromise on it.

Replying to a question as to the progress in apprehending the culprits responsible for the murder of Chadhury Zahur Elahi, the president said as stated by him earlier it was not opportune at the moment to disclose the progress made in this connection. He said they have taken necessary steps which had yielded positive results and the nation will be taken into confidence about the whole matter very soon.

Replying to a question about the historical buildings and monuments, the president said the matter was being examined whether it should lie with the federal government or be entrusted to the provincial governments.

ZIAUL HAQ SAYS NUCLEAR PROGRAM WILL CONTINUE

BK250052 Hong Kong AFP in English 0038 GMT 25 Oct 81

[Text] Lahore, Pakistan, 24 Oct (AFP) -- Pakistani President Mohammad Ziaul Haq said today that Pakistan would never yield to pressure against its controversial nuclear program.

He termed "hypothetical" the measure voted by the U.S. Senate yesterday to immediately suspend U.S. aid to any country carrying out nuclear test explosions. The Senate has, however, voted resumption of aid to Pakistan, and the U.S. Administration plans 3.2 billion dollars in military sales and economic aid to Pakistan over the next five years.

Pakistan is reportedly planning to detonate its first nuclear device, which would mean entry into the so-called nuclear club.

President Zia told a news conference Pakistanwas pursuing a peaceful nuclear program and would not be deterred by pressure from acquiring needed technology. And he dismissed a suggestion that Pakistan seek support from its "friends" in view of a recent statement by a former Atlantic alliance intelligence chief that the Soviet Union intended incursions into Pakistan en route to the Gulf. He said Moscow had denied these allegations, and that he felt assured.

MAJORITY OF SIKHS OPPOSE KHALISTAN MOVEMENT

GF251324 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 25 Oct 81 p 2

[Text] New Delhi, 24 Oct (KUNA) -- The majority of Sikhs in rural Punjab are "bitterly opposed" to the demand for Khalistan or an independent Punjab, according to a survey published by the Indian EXPRESS newspaper here today.

"Most of them regard the demand for Khalistan as an urban-bred movement which can never solve the basic problems of the Sikhs," the survey found.

Most Sikh villagers are also against the use of gurdwaras, the Sikh temples, as sanctuaries for fugitives from law.

RAFSANJANI ON RESURGENCE OF ISLAMIC MOVEMENT

LD231724 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Text] Tehran University is the meeting place of those who love God and those who follow the shining school of Islam. Today, as on previous Fridays, a large crowd of Tehran citizens participated in the religiopolitical Friday prayers ceremony conducted by 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani.

At the beginning of the ceremony, the spokesman and vice chairman of the Amal movement [Lebanese Shi'ite] delivered a presermon speech in Arabic. He saluted the imam of the Islamic nation, conveyed condolences on the death of the imam's son, and conveyed congratulations on the victories achieved by Islam's combatants on the battlefield as well as on the election of Mr Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i as president of the Iranian Islamic Republic.

The leader of the Amal movement said: We will be on your side in all circumstances and in all situations. Our flag is your flag and is the flag of the Koran. Our path is your path and is the thorny path of Karbala'. Brethren, know that the Muslim Arab people are on your side and are fed up and revolted by their rulers who are subservient to the United States and Israel. But their voice does not reach you because of the domination of their governments by terror and suffocation of their countries. You should know that the fate of these oppressive rulers will not be any better than that of the despicable and traitorous pharaoh of Egypt, Anwar as-Sadat. We have seen for ourselves how the Muslims of Egypt were able to carry out the just sentence of God Almighty and, God willing, you, Muslim people of Iran, shall be able to achieve victory and execute [as heard] the infidel, tyrannical and oppressive Saddam and his hirelings and carry out the rule of God and Islam in Iraq.

Following the speech by the spokesman of the Amal movement, a statement by the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps was read. Then the worshippers, chanting slogans in unison, held dear the anniversary of the martyrdom of the indefatigable struggler, the imam's son.

Next the midday call to prayers was read and 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani, Tehran's ad interim Friday imam began reading the Friday prayer sermons. In his first sermon, discussing the imam's reply to the Islamic Consultative Assembly in connection with granting permission to implement the right of theocratic rule, he said: These days we are often asked: What right has the imam conferred on the Majlis which the Majlis did not have and what are the duties of the Council of Guardians? Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani added: The validity of primary rules, the validity of secondary rules and arbitration when these principles are in contradiction are among the precise and delicate tasks of the practitioner of religious jurisprudence and a religious master. Sometimes rules and principles clash in practice. It is here that the course to be followed should be made clear. In this connection Tehran's ad interim Friday imam cited the following rules and principles:

"The people are masters of their properties," "there is neither harm nor mischiefmaking," "there is no blame." He cited other Islamic legal principles and gave examples of the clash between rules and principles at the dawn of Islam. He spoke at length about the limits of the Majlis' powers and also said a few words about the tasks and powers of the Council of Guardians.

The Friday prayers' second sermon was devoted to the country's important domestic problems. At the beginning of his second sermon Tehran's ad interim Friday imam paid tribute to the worthy services given by the imam's son toward the victory if Iran's auspicious Islamic revolution and in connection with the martyrdom of Ayatollah Madani.

Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani then spoke about the plots hatched by world imperialism, headed by the United States, in Iran and in the region and about the resurgence of Islamic movements in countries in the Middle East and Africa.

He then unmasked the plots hatched by the hypocrites organization and other counterrevolutionary groups. After giving examples of their futile endeavors, he said: The Islamic Republic and Islamic revolution of Iran are solving their problems. Our important issue is that of war. Tehran's ad interim Friday imam emphasized: The war should end as soon as possible with the victory of Islam's combatants.

In his second Friday prayers' sermon, addressed to our Muslim Arab brothers and sisters, Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani read a sermon in Arabic.

In connection with the problems of the region and the resurgence of the Islamic movement he said:

[Begin Rafsanjani recording] During the days of war and terrorism we see that millions upon millions of people gather in the streets and make good use of these meetings. They see that things are happening. When Egypt realized what could be done, its people started marching.

When Sudan realized what was possible its people began marching. When Morocco realized what was possible its people started marching. Perhaps more than 30,000 or 40,000 new Muslim prisoners languish in prisons in Egypt, Tunisia, Morocco and Sudan because of the Islamic movement. The ruler of Tunisia said with the utmost insolence: Yes, we allow the Marxists to wage their struggle, but we do not allow those whose leader is Khomeyni.

This remark is full of meaning and is very interesting. In other words, Marxism no longer has any attraction for the people, but Iran's Islamic revolution and Iran's leader are attractive. This means that the people today no longer move under the names of Marx, Lenin, Engels, Mao and their ilk. The ugly faces which used to be models for youth can no longer bring the young people together. Today the face of a charismatic old man, of the 80-year-old leader of Iran and Iran's people's revolution is attractive to both young and old. This is what the Tunisian president and the pharaoh of Egypt fear.

This issue is [word indistinct] and I have said and I say to our brothers and sisters: Our important slogan now is "Death to the United States!" You should stress this slogan lest it be forgotten. The question of unity is not confined to Africa and the Islamic countries. It applies to other places. In India today the deprived class, better known as the unclean, are paying attention to Islam. Pressure is being applied from two directions: One group of people say that Saudi Arabian monies are at work here. But we know that Saudi Arabian monies are always after undermining Islam and are acting against Islam. When I was in Malaysia I saw that a university had been built under the name of "Faysal." The person who showed me the hall said: This was built thanks to a check from King Faysal, but his spirit is not present here. In order to apologize for this, he said: His money arrived but the check did not bring anything except this name! This is not the issue. No, they do not wish to attach importance to Saudi Arabian money in the world. It is the support given by Islam to the deprived which has reached their ears and has made them love Islam.

In the Soviet Union, if you remember, during the past few days PRAVDA carried an article which said that a great number of intellectuals have warned that the Islamic movement is on the upsurge in the USSR. The intellectuals said that more work should be done popularizing atheism and that atheistic propaganda should be stepped up in order to halt the advance of the Islamic wave! The issue of Islamic resurgence also exists there.

Iraq, too, has made its position clear for the past 2 years. This year we saw examples of Saudi behavior in Mecca, and we have seen the same elsewhere. In the region Islam has begun to march despite the fact that we have not yet been able to demonstrate an Islamic model [as heard]. God knows what would happen on the day when we would be able to solve the problems of housing, of the poor, of the meek and by carrying out principle No 49 of the Constitution to deprive the economic bigshots of their unlawful properties. That would be the day of Islam and of our revolution.

In connection with the domestic situation there is the issue of the minigroups and of those who wage struggle against God and the so-called armed movements against the republic. Luckily, thanks to the trouble taken by our brothers among the committees, guards, mobilization organizations, revolution courts and thanks to the 36-million-strong intelligence organization, their problem was easily and speedily solved. Today reliable reports inform us that their main forces have been wiped out by more than 90 percent and they have either been detained or executed. Their equilibrium has been disrupted. Their remnants and communications have been disrupted. Their leadership is abroad and their followers at home are moving insanely without any equilibrium and without any plan. The moves they are making are marks of their defeat. [end recording]

DEFENSE COUNCIL VIEWS SITUATION AT FRONTS

LD232222 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Excerpts] The Supreme Defense Council met tonight under President Khamene'i and with the participation of Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani, the imam's representative on the Supreme Defense Council; Mr Mahdavi-Kani, the prime minister; Brigadier General Zahirnezhad, the chief of the Joint Staff; Mohsen Reza'i, the commander of the Guards Corps; Mr Musavi, the minister of foreign affairs; and also the head of PARS.

At the end of this session of the Supreme Defense Council, our reporter interviewed Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani, which we now invite you to listen to:

[Begin recording] [Question] Mr Hashemi, what points were raised at tonight's session of the Supreme Defense Council, and what decisions were made?

[Answer] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Generally, a report on the situation at the battlefront during the past few days was submitted to the council by General Zahirnezhad, from Urumiyeh to [word indistinct] and Abadan, Khorramshahr and that region. The needs of the armed forces and the guards corps and the facilities available to meet these needs were discussed. Mr Musavi, the minister of foreign affairs, commented on the political issues connected with our victory in the north of Abadan and the effect it has had on the countries of the region and other countries in the world. The representatives of the Guards Corps in Khuzestan were present and made some remarks about the corps and [word indistinct] there. As for the irregular warfare section, which was given over to the corps after some discussion, its management is handled by the Guards Corps but it will maintain its present status at the fronts; it will remain at the front and some facilities will be put at its disposal. This topic was discussed. A number of governors general were present. The governors of West Azarbayjan, Kordestan, Kermanshah, Ilam and Lorestan also put forward their problems with regard to the war and all the points related to the Supreme Defense Council, matters in connection with the fronts, military movements and problems behind the front line were discussed, too.

Colonel Shirazi elaborated on the plans prepared for future military movements at the fronts, and these plans were discussed, too. Generally, I think everything which was problematic needing discussing was discussed.

[Question] In connection with Habib Chatti's proposals submitted to Mr Musavi, the minister of foreign affairs, some decisions were made in last week's session. Have these decisions been officially conveyed to Mr Habib Chatti? If so, what were the results?

[Answer] We made our decisions last week. It was then decided that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which had received these proposals, should reply that there is no new point raised in the new proposals and that these proposals are Saddam's new propaganda conspiracy to pretend that he is a peace-loving person.

But the fact is that he wants to remain in this territory and maintains his claims on the Shatt al-'Arab and he wants to stick to the articles of the treaty which are not in his favor [as heard]. His is only a [word indistinct] to pretend that he wants to make peace, but Iran does not accept peace. This was quite obvious to us; we said we will defend our country so long as Iraqi soldiers are present on our soil. After they leave, there will be the question of compensation for the war, and condemnation of the aggressor, which will be discussed after our victory or, alternatively, when the Iraqis leave. This was emphasized. There was another item of news from one of our embassies abroad that one of the famous personalities of the region had made contact and had put forward proposals which are on the same level. There is talk about Shatt al-'Arab negotiations and [words indistinct]. [end recording]

KHOMEYNI RECEIVES MILITARY, SECURITY CHIEFS

LD242006 Tehran PARS in English 1740 GMT 24 Oct 81

[Text] Tehran, 24 Oct (PARS) -- Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, this morning received Commander of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces General Qasem 'Ali Zahirnezhad, commanders of the ground, air and naval forces as well as the deputy chief of police and acting commander of the gendarmerie. In this meeting, military commanders presented a report of the recent developments in the military and security fields. Meanwhile, in a separate meeting the leader of the revolution received the chief justice, Ayatollah Seyyed 'Abdolkarim Musavi-Ardabili.

MAHDAVI-KANI CHAIRS 24 OCT CABINET MEETING

LD241756 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 24 Oct 81

[Text] According to a Central News Unit report, the Cabinet met this afternoon with Mr Mahdavi-Kani, the prime minister, in the chair. The Cabinet session, which started with the recitation of verses from the Koran, was also attended by President Khamene'i. At the outset, the Cabinet was briefed on the latest internal, external and regional developments.

Later Mr Musavi, the minister of foreign affairs, while briefing the Cabinet on the regional situation, said: The Government of Iraq is still pursuing a policy of aggression, yet with its extensive publicity Baghdad wants to show it is for peace and for talks of negotiation about the Shatt al-'Arab. The minister added that recent interviews by Iraqi leaders indicate the effectiveness of the heavy blows, as a result of the recent victory in Abadan.

According to our correspondent's report, during this meeting, the Finance Committee's secretary presented the Cabinet with a detailed report on the committee's decisions. The Cabinet was also briefed by the roads and transport minister on the results of his tour of the country's southern ports and issues relating to the unloading of imported goods and their dispatch to parts of the country. The Cabinet make some decisions on these issues.

The Cabinet was also presented with a report by the Services Committee's secretary and a related bill was ratified by the Cabinet.

ARDABILI ON PROSECUTION, PUNISHMENT OF REBELS

LD251750 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 25 Oct 81

[Text] Mr Musavi-Ardabili, president of the Supreme Court, this afternoon took part in an exclusive interview with the Central News Unit correspondent and talked about the punishment of those waging war against God, the nature of investigations and judgments in trials, and the latest steps taken on the election of two members to the Supreme Judicial Council.

The president of the Supreme Court expressed his views about the punishment of those waging war against God and said: Prosecution and judgment in the trials should be based on Islamic principles and the slightest mistake or slackness by the judges will not be forgiven.

AFP Report

NC251934 Paris AFP in English 1913 GMT 25 Oct 81

[Text] Tehran, 25 Oct (AFP) -- The number of executions carried out in Iran -- 2,070 since June 20 according to press statistics -- "is not high" Supreme Court President Musavi-Ardabili said here today.

Announcing that a number of Islamic court judges had been jailed in Tehran's Evin Prison for "making mistakes," Ayatollah Musavi-Ardabili hinted that the number of executions was in proportion to the amount of crime commited.

"If in a country it is decided to arrest thieves and these thieves are numerous, should one not arrest them?" he asked.

Commenting on press reports on executions throughout the world, the court president said that "when 5,000 people are executed, only 500 are known about" (in the media).

"People may think that the proportion is the same for us (in Iran), but I think that the figures published in Iran are correct."

Commenting on the arrest of the judges, Ayatollah Musavi-Ardabili said: "We are trying to erase weaknesses and irregularities."

POLICE CHIEF TOURS WESTERN AZARBAYJAN 23 OCT

LD231850 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Text] The state police chief, accompanied by the Western Azarbayjan police chief, arrived in Mahabad at 0600 today. The two men immediately attended a meeting of armed commanders and chiefs of law enforcement forces and other revolutionary organs. The meeting discussed and reviewed the region's important issues. Later the state police chief toured the Mahabad Police Department and spoke with its personnel. He subsequently attended a gathering of military and law enforcement personnel at the Mahabad garrison's mosque, where he was greeted by the garrison commander.

Colone Hejazi, chief of the state police, addressed the gathering and said that, contrary to all rumors and plots by the superpowers and their internal mercenaries such as the Komeleh, the Kurdish Democratic Party, Feda'iyan-e Khalq and others, we have witnessed how the dear and honorable inhabitants of Mahabad have sustained their struggle against the United States and how today they are grateful to Almighty God.

Referring to the stationing of the Islamic revolution's forces throughout the region, said that it is a cause for jubilation and that these forces were able to pave the way for the establishment of the (?rule of the Koran within 7 weeks) in this part of our dear country. [passage indistinct]

With their self-sacrificing efforts, the armed forces disappointed the United States, which had hoped it could (?use) the armed forces against the revolution. Today, the self-sacrificing forces are enjoying unity and have disappointed the enemies of the Islamic revolution.

Citing the role of police personnel at this delicate moment, the state police chief added that the state police personnel have the role of active and vigilant participation in this great (?jihad). We plan to revive the police department on the basis of Islam and the Koran. Only those who are faithful to the Koran, Islam, theocratic rule, and the Islamic Constitution will have a place in the Police Department of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

I hope these committed personnel will prove their sincerity and faithfulness by accepting responsibilities. With God's blessing we will establish security throughout Iran, especially in Mahabad and Western Azarbayjan.

Following his address, the state police chief briefed the Central News Unit correspondent on the purpose of his trip, saying: The aim of my visit to Mahabad and Western Azarabayjan is to inspect the province's police departments, especially the police departments newly formed in the regions freed from the control of U.S. mercenaries and those of the other superpowers. During my visit, with the help of regional officials, we have attempted to review the cities' security issues and to draw up certain plans for the maintenance of security in response to public demands as far as the state police is concerned. We discussed the feasibility of implementing these new programs, and we hope that with God's blessing we will carry out the new programs in the very near future. Commenting on the promotion of security in the region by the state police department, Colonel Hejazi said that, fortunately, with the efforts of the responsible officials, sufficient security has been established. We want only to promote and expand the existing security.

Concluding his remarks, the state police chief asked the public to increase its resistance and vigilance against the subgroups and the superpowers and to prove that the people of Iran and the world's Muslims, with their faith in the holy Koram, will not allow themselves to be dominated by either West or East, and will support the slogan of "Neither East nor West." The state police chief left Mahabad for Urumiyeh this morning.

'HYPOCRITES' KILL E. AZARBAYJAN OFFICIAL

LD241422 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 24 Oct 81

[Text] Only a few days have passed since the criminal outrage perpetrated by the hypocrites in Shiraz which culminated in two innocent children being burned. Now the hypocrites organization has resorted to yet another crime: Tragically burning one of the loyal servants of the people, a man who had no other aim but to serve the people. A PARS dispatch, quoting the Central Islamic Revolution Committee in Tabriz, states; Javad Hoseynkah, former political-administrative deputy to the governor general of Eastern Azarbayjan, was recognized and captured by the hypocrites last Thursday on his way from Tehran to Tabriz, on the highway between Karaj and Takenstan. His burned body was discovered 24 hours later in (Koh Salar), 46 km from (Miyaneh), by the local population and by (Miyaneh's) (Torkamancha) militia post and was transferred to the examining magistrate's office.

Hoseynkhah played a noticeable role in frustrating the plots hatched by the so-called Muslim People's Party of Tabriz. After the victory of the revolution he carried out his duties in government organs and institutions solely under the banner of the Hezbollah.

The burned body of this man martyred along the path of God will be carried in a cortege by Shohada Mosque. Various sectors of the city's Muslim population, who are ever-present, will participate.

REPORTAGE ON CLASHES BETWEEN KURDS, GUARDS

Operation in Ravansar Region

LD231724 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Text] The Central News Unit reports that the Public Relations Office of the Guards Corps has announced that following the recent operations in villages of the Ravansar region to cleanse them from the presence of counterrevolutionaries, the brother guards in Ravansar succeeded in purging the villages of (Poshteh) (Derazian), (Long Kohneh), (Long Sadat), and (Tapeh Sangi) and all the heights in the Ravansar region from the counterrevolutionaries subservient to the Ba'thist regime in Iraq.

According to the same report, the commander of Guards Corps operations in Ravansar and four of his fellow fighters were martyred in these operations. Peace be upon their souls and may their path have many followers.

Clashes in Kordestan

LD251230 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 25 Oct 81

[Statement issued by the Public Relations Office of the Islamic Guards Corps]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful, The counterrevolutionaries, who are affiliated with the global oppressors, are on the verge of decline and total annihilation as a result of the incessant blows being dealt to them by Islamic heroes and the revolutionary Muslim nation. On the evening of Thursday, 22 October, the Muslim and much-suffering inhabitants of (Geli) village in Zhaveh Rud, Kordestan, became fed up with the repressions inflicted on them by the antipopular minigroups and attacked the premises of the [Kurdish] Democratic Party. Three mercenary members of this reactionary minigroup were killed and many others were wounded.

According to available reports, the clashes between the villagers, who used shovels and pickaxes, and the Democrats continued until the early hours of Saturday morning. A number of members of the now-defunct Democratic Party were forced to flee the village. Another report says that during another operation launched by the Revolution Guards Corps, members of a corps mobilization unit and the Muslim Kurdish peshmerga in Sar Dasht, a large number of counterrevolutionaries were either killed or wounded. As a result of a clash in Iranshahr between the Revolution Guards Corps and rebels, one counterrevolutionary was killed and two were wounded.

During the past 2 days, several members of the central organization of the defunct Democratic Party were arrested by members of the Revolution Guards Corps, moreover, six members of this counterrevolutionary group surrendered to offices of the Revolution Guards Corps in Ravansar and Divandarreh.

Rebels Killed in Clashes

LD251718 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 25 Oct 81

[Statement issued by the Public Relations Office of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. The operations of the brothers from the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps against the counterrevolutionaries during the past 24-hours are brought to the notice of the martyr-nurturing Iranian nation, as follows:

At 2000 yesterday during an intense armed clash which took place between the brothers from the Guards Corps of Mahabad and the assailants of the defunct Kurdish Democratic Party in Mahabad, five of the assailants belonging to the defunt Democratic Party were destroyed, three were arrested and a number of them were wounded. This clash, which lasted for several hours, ended with the counterrevolutionaries fleeing.

At 0145 this morning the mercenaries from the defunct Democratic Party and the Komeleh in Piranshahr attacked two guards Corps bases in Piranshahr. This attack was repulsed with the steadfastness of the self-sacrificing guards and the counterrevolutionaries were forced to flee after suffering considerable human and material losses. During this attack no harm befell the forces defending the Islamic revolution.

. JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI Report

NC250938 Paris AFP in English 0928 GMT 25 Oct 81

[Text] Tehran, 25 Oct (AFP) -- A "large number" of armed dissidents of the Kurdish Democratic Party were killed near Sar Dasht in West Azarbayjan, and a further nine died in clashes between Kurdish autonomists and government troops in other Kurdish regions late this week, press reports said here today.

Radio Tehran said that the Kurdish Democratic "counter-revolutionaries" had been killed in a major revolutionary guard operation outside Sar Dasht, near the Iraqi border, on Thursday.

The ruling fundamentalist party's ISLAMIC REPUBLIC newspaper said that three people had died, with seven wounded, on Saturday when a minibus hit a mine near Kamyaran, south Kordestan. Three other mines were defused.

The newspaper said that another mine went off in the town of Mahabad on Friday, killing two soldiers, while a grenade wounded 21 people in Baneh, also in West Azarbayjan.

ISLAMIC REPUBLIC also reported that on Friday villagers attacked a Kurdish Democratic hideout near Sanandaj, killing three autonomists in clashes that lasted eight hours.

Situation in Bukan

LD241809 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 24 Oct 81

[Excerpt2 The governor of Miando'ab and the acting district officer of Bukan told a PARS correspondent that following the liberation of Bukan from the control of armed, outlawed elements, the situation in Bukan is currently normal and all shops have resumed their activities. With the cooperation of the reconstruction crusade most governmental departments have resumed their activities. The imam's relief committee, the Oppressed Foundation and the revolution prosecutor's office are looking after the public. Bukan's needs in such areas as foodstuffs and fuel have been provided and the inhabitants' ration cards will be distributed starting tomorrow.

Bukan's Police Department, too, resumed its activities before noon today in a ceremony which was attended by the police chief, Col Seyyed Ebrahim Hejazi.

GUARDS ON OPERATIONS IN QAZVIN, SHIRAZ, RASHT

LD241304 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 24 Oct 81

[Text] PARS reports that the Public Relations Office of the Qazvin's Central Islamic Revolution Committee has announced: Following the recent terrorist and sabotage operations carried out by the pro-U.S. hypocrites organization in Qazvin, culminating in the martyrdom of Brother Chegini, deputy director of education and training in Qazvin, this committee carried out extensive investigations and last week, as a result of the cooperation by the people and the selfless guards, succeeded in identifying two active and armed operatives of the hypocrites and, following an armed shootout, these two persons were killed.

In the meantime, 18 members of this terrorist network, some of whom were also armed, have been arrested. Also, from three safe houses belonging to the hypocrites, discovered by our committee brothers, the following were seized: 5 G-3 weapons, 1 Colt-45, 2 revolvers, 1 Colt-32, 4 offensive grenades, 785 rounds of various types of ammunition, 12 clips and magazines, 14 large T-junction and pipe explosive devices, 12 grenade detonators and pins, 1 teargas container and a number of organizational documents, including plans for the assassination of a number of the city's officials and Islamic revolution guards. During this operation, one of the self-sacrificing guards of Qazvin's Central Committee, Morteza Agha'i, had the honor of being martyred.

The Central News Unit reports from Shiraz that in the last few days more than 10 safe houses belonging to the counterrevolution and the hypocrites have been discovered in Shiraz's Abi Vard area by the Islamic revolution guards and in this connection some 27 counterrevolutionaries have been captured.

The Central News Unit reports from Rasht that the Public Relations Office of the Islamic Revolution Guard Corps in Gilan has reported: With the cooperation of the Muslim people of the city of Rasht and the pursuit of brothers from the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, on Friday morning three safe houses of the hyprocrites in the districts of Takhti, Danay 'Ali and the Iman Khomeyni Boulevard in Rasht were discovered; four members of the organization's military wing were arrested and another member was killed while resisting brothers from the Revolution Guards Corps.

This report states that a large quantity of ammunition, detonators, explosives, six ready-to-use T-junction explosive devices, and many documents relating to the internal functions of the organization and manuscripts were seized from the aforementioned safe houses.

GUARDS CORPS COMMUNIQUE ON ACTIVITIES

LD251258 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 25 Oct 81

[Communique issued by the Public Relations Office of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Some of the guard brothers' activities during the past 3 days in confronting the counterrevolutionaries and hyprocritical terrorists in several cities are brought to the attention of the heroic nation.

In Bandar-e 'Abbas a safe house belonging to the hypocrites was discovered by the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps. One Brno, 1 handgun, a large quantity of ammunition and explosives, a number of bombs, 1 grenade, 50 rounds of ammunition, 1 typewriter, many documents relating to the hyprocrites' internal functions and plans of the homes of brothers who believe in the Islamic revolution were captured.

In Hashtpar in Tavalesh, several hypocrites opened fire near the headquarters of the mobilization unit and the Parishahr post. The return fire of the brothers defending the Islamic revolution killed one hyprocite; the others escaped.

Through the efforts of the brothers from the Lahijan Guards Corps, a quantity of explosives and grenades were discovered in a city dump. Following reports received by the Guards Corps in Rudsar concerning weapons in a house in (Ghalamir) village in Rudsar, brother guards discovered and seized two Kalashnikov machineguns, one handgun and some ammunition.

With the cooperation of the aware nation and with the vigilance of the brother guards in Zanjan, 15 sympathizers of the reactionary hyprocrite minigroups were arrested. These individuals were in charge of identifying guard members and people in other groups who follow the imam's line; the individuals were experienced in throwing Molotov cocktails. A number of pipe bombs and documents relating to the organization's internal activities were discovered. In addition, in (?Darishtar) in the district of Pol-e Dokhtar in Lorestan, seven active members and sympathizers of the hyprocrite minigroups have been arrested.

AFP: 5 KILLED, MORE THAN 100 ARRESTED

NC250855 Paris AFP in English 0843 GMT 25 Oct 81

[Text] Tehran, 25 Oct (AFP) -- Five armed leftists, a mosque worker and a revolution guard have been killed in clashes in Iran, and more than 100 members of the Mojahedin opposition movement have been arrested, press reports said today.

The mosque worker was killed in Tehran yesterday by Mojahedin, one of whom committed suicide by taking cyanide after a shootout with revolutionary guards, according to the official newspaper of the ruling Islamic Republican Party.

Three other Mojahedin, a member of the Marxist-Leninist Peykar Party and a revolutionary guard were killed in clashes at Qazvin, Shiraz, Tabriz and Rasht, the paper said.

A total of 41 Mojahedin were arrested in the same towns, while the newspaper KEYHAN reported a further 63 arrests in Zanjan, Mashhad, Bandar-e Anzali, Rasht and Gorgan. It said they were denounced by "the people."

RADIO IRAN ON MILITARY ROLE IN NATIONAL MOVEMENT

NC231742 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] The newspaper PAYAM-E JEBHE-YE MELLI, the organ of the Iranian National Front that was banned 4 months ago along with ENQELAB-E ESLAMI, MIZAN and MARDOM, has resumed publishing in exile. The first copy of PAYAM-E JEBHE-YE MELLI in exile was published this week in Paris. It is published under the supervision of the Central Council of the National Front of Iran abroad. We will now read you an article from PAYAM-E JEBHE-YE MELLI entitled "The Growth of the National Movement in the Iranian Armed Forces": The National Movement of Iran has undergone the strongest attack in its history, but it is now growing and expanding once again. If during February 1978 there were those within the ranks of the National Movement who by surrendering to servile reaction and because of their lack of knowledge of the National Movement gave rise to the Iranian nation's doubting the capability and competence of the national organizations, the other children of the National Movement who rose in front of reaction and who did not abandon the true positions -- the ideals of independence and freedom -- despite the atmosphere of terror and death, continued to keep the torch of the National Movement burning and did not allow doubt to turn to hopelessness.

Now that the truth has been clarified at a high price, the enemies of Iran and of Iranians -- with their (?blunt) weapons and well-known (?means) -- are disgracefully witnessing the last days of their (?sinister) life. Today the path of freedom and independence, of democracy and of the rule of national will is no longer veiled in vagueness and many of its [word indistinct] difficulties have been (?overcome). After 3 years of disputes and discussions, the (?magnitude and manner) of what should be done and how this should be done have been clarified.

The ruling reactionary dictatorship, with the help of the Tudeh Party and the Feda'iyan-e Khalq, known as the "majority," has eliminated the possibility of any type of democratic struggle. It is stifling the shouts of the freedom seekers with bullets. From the very first days of its domination, the regime's efforts have been aimed at destroying the national armed forces and turning its armed executioner into the only armed force, the duty of which would be to safeguard the usurpers' power. The tortures, executions and imprisonments are not new. The regime has broken the world record for executions and tortures and (?day) and night broadcasts its shows of blood and torture over its "Islamic Voice and Vision." The regime publicly announces that it will not give up power (?unless it is confronted by an armed movement). Inevitably, the armed forces should assume their sensitive and historic role and come to the help of the people's insurrection, because all opposition movements are met with the regime's bullets.

Those who want the National Movement to establish democracy and to preserve freedom and independence will not have a guarantee that these ideals will be fulfilled unless the armed movement is coupled with a political and democratic movement. That which our armed forces and our nation have learned during the past 3 years has led to a further acquaintance with one another. (?The morale) of the armed forces (?was weakened) [words indistinct]. On the one hand, its leaders who sold the Iranian Armed Forces by an announcement and with the hands of a U.S. general to Khomeyni [words indistinct] and, on the other hand, the (?heart and inner part) of the armed forces that had been hidden from the nation for years by an iron curtain was revealed and there was no doubt that Iran's children are in it.

What has happened to the Iranian Armed Forces in contemporary history is the tragedy of our century. During the Qajar despotism the Russian imperial guard (?was placed in control) [words indistinct] and then various British advisers and -- during the past 30 years -- U.S. advisers were placed in the armed forces until they transformed it into a servant of U.S. interests in the world and the region as well as within Iran.

What has been revealed to all of us in the past 3 years is the hidden face of the national armed forces. We have seen the armed forces, without being aligned to this or that (?foreigner), rise to break the domination of Khomeyni-Kianuri and to save Iran. They started the national insurrection, (?even though) with the help of the Tudeh Party and the Feda'iyan-e Khalq, known as the "majority," and Bani-Sadr, who was still the adopted child of the imam, their movement was bathed in blood.

Nevertheless, all the efforts of the executioners could not stop their cry on the eve of (?their execution) to the nation that they (?were dying) for Iran and rose to save Iran. In their response to the Iraqi aggression, the armed forces showed that they were deeply devoted to Iran. Even after all the tortures and denigrations, the armed forces were prepared to go to the frontline for the sake of Iran and to continue resistance at any price without having a capable command and under the difficult conditions (?created) by the (?demons).

Today the wall of alienation between the armed forces and the nation has crumbled. The armed forces, together with the people, should put an end to the regime's disgraceful life and walk down the path at the end of which will be a free and independent Iran and a democratic and popular regime. There is no doubt that the existence of a number of (?weak and incapable people) will not prevent an important national organization from playing its historic role. As everyone knows, the surrender of this or that person in Neauphle-le-Chateau was not the surrender of the National Movement of Iran to Khomeyni. The Bani-Sadr's and Bazargan's were not representatives of the National Movement, but claimants who (?were tested by the incidents) and [words indistinct] (?disregarded themselves).

Those [words indistinct] who wrote out the declaration of (?surrender) and surrendered the armed forces unconditionally were not the true (?representatives) of the Iranian Armed Forces. With criteria like the Qarabaghis and the (?Fardusts), one should not and cannot judge the national Armed Forces of Iran.

The armed forces' duty is to safeguard Iran, the Iranian people and our national identity. It should, in a national movement, join the people in unison and rise in a war against the present aligned regime and the other elements, each of which is inspired by a foreigner. The armed forces which has lost (?hundreds) of its young officers since 11 July 1980 in front of the death squads of the Islamic regime and which has bravely proved in the (?war) with Iraq that it will not surrender despite all its shortcomings, (?may be the only) [words indistinct] forming the National Movement.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUES 676-678

676: 23 Oct Report

LD231750 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Communique 676 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In the name o .od. The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran expresses its congratulation and condolences to the nation's imam on the occasion of the anniversary of the martyrdom of Ayatollah Hajj Mustapha Khomeyni.

The self-sacrificing defenders of the Islamic Republic of Iran are standing firm and unyielding against the enemy aggressor and are unflinchingly maintaining their vigilance over the situation at the battlefronts.

In the last 24 hours the losses and casualties inflicted on the Saddam army included the destruction of 4 tanks, 1 75-mm cannon, 3 vehicles, 1 command jeep, 4 ammunition dumps, 4 collective trenches, 4 individual trenches and 1 mortar emplacement and the killing of more than 20 of Saddam's personnel.

Gendarmerie units stationed on the Ilam front opened fire on enemy positions, destroying two Iraqi collective trenches. In the [name indistinct] region, following the fire mounted by the able warriors of Islam, one collective trench, one 75-mm cannon, one supply vehicle and one command jeep were destroyed and a number of Saddam's personnel were killed or injured.

Exchange of fire is continuing along the entire Kermanshah fronts between our forces and that of the mercenary Iraqis.

In the operational regions of Dezful, our able combatants opened artillery and heavy-weapon fire on enemy positions and destroyed 4 enemy tanks, 2 motor vehicles and 3 ammunition dumps, killed or injured approximately 30 Iraqis and silenced the Iraqi heavy-weapon fire and stopped their movement.

The Iraqis fired five shells at the city of Ahvaz, damaging three houses and injuring five civilians. Exchange of fire between the two forces is continuing along this front.

The navy's combat units and the gendarmerie combatants stationed in Abadan and Khorramshahr dealt crushing blows on the enemy's positions and concentrations and destroyed one assembly building, one ammunition dump, one mortar position, one collective and four individual trenches, and a number of Saddam's personnel were killed.

Exchange of fire is continuing between the state police combat unit stationed along the Arvand Rud and the Iraqi forces. An enemy ammunition dump was destroyed by our forces' fire.

A number of Iraqi aggressor aircraft violating the airspace of our country's north-eastern and southwestern cities were driven off following fire mounted by our air defense units.

On 21 October four Iraqi soldiers surrendered to Islamic armed forces units stationed in Marivan and asked for asylum.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

677: 24 Oct Report

LD241734 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 24 Oct 81

[Communique 677 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. While expressing gratitude to the Muslim people of Iran who ceaselessly support their combative brothers by generously donating whatever they can, a summary of the operations of the past 24 hours is hereby brought to your attention:

Yesterday, the fire superiority of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran along the western and southern fronts of the country resulted in the destruction of 6 tanks, motor vehicles and personnel carriers, 2 fieldguns and machineguns, 11 collective trenches, 2 ammunition depots and 6 positions containing light and heavy war equipment, and the killing or wounding of at least 70 of Saddam's soldiers. The exchange of fire along the eastern and western shores of the Karun River continued between our forces and those of the enemy. As a result of intensive fire by the combatants of Islam on enemy positions and supply routes to the west of the Karun River, the movement of military personnel was stopped in that region. In this operation, two collective trenches, one ammunition depot, one personnel carrier and one enemy vehicle were destroyed. Also, a Katyusha and several excavators belonging to Saddam's army received some damage, and six heavy and light war equipment bunkers were set on fire. The enemy suffered more than 40 dead and wounded in the above operations.

Yesterday, following the firing of heavy weapons by Saddam's aggressive army on Abadan's residential areas, several houses were destroyed and several of our compatriots were wounded or martyred.

In the Ahvaz region, our powerful forces defended their positions by firing on enemy positions and destroyed 1 ammunition depot, 1 tank, 2 personnel carriers, 6 collective trenches and several wheeled vehicles and killed more than 30 of the enemy. In this region, our superiority silenced the enemy artillery fire, and their activities were foiled.

In the region to the west of Dehlaviyeh, due to firing by the Ground Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, a heavy machinegun belonging to the enemy was destroyed and a number of Iraqi personnel were killed or wounded when three bunkers were damaged and the movement of their vehicles was stopped.

Yesterday a number of aggressive Iraqi planes appeared in the skies of some western and southern border towns but were forced to flee by our antiaircraft defense units.

During the battles on 21 and 22 October, 18 of our fighting brothers from the ground forces, the gendarmerie and the irregular warfare headquarters of martyr Chamran were martyred in the war against the enemies of Islam. May their souls rest in peace and their path have many followers.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

678: 25 Oct Report

LD251738 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 25 Oct 81

[Communique 678 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. In the past 24 hours the powerful forces of Islam opened fire on infantry and artillery, mortar pads and tank positions, killing or wounding more than 100 of Saddam's aggressive soldiers. Nine tanks and vehicles, three fieldguns and mortars, two ammunition depots and eight collective trenches of the enemy were destroyed and a number of enemy tanks and vehicles were also damaged.

In the region west of Dezful, the combatants of the ground forces, while defending the area, opened tank fire on enemy positions and stopped enemy tanks and other weapons from firing. As a result of these operations, 4 of Saddam's vehicles were destroyed, 12 Iraqi soldiers were injured and 10 were killed.

In Dasht-e 'Abbas and 'Eyn Khosh, the artillery fire of our forces destroyed one field-gun, three vehicles, one tank, while another vehicle, carrying a 103-mm gun, was damaged. Seven enemy collective trenches were set on fire. In these operations, 10 enemy soldiers were killed and 3 were injured.

The exchange of fire continued in the Ahvaz region. The brave units of the ground forces positioned in this region opened fire on enemy positions, destroying two tanks, one cannon, three vehicles and an ammunition depot belonging to the aggressive forces. In these operations, 20 Iraqi soldiers were killed or wounded. On one of the fronts in this region three Iraqi NCO's surrendered to our forces.

The fire of our navy destroyed a collective trench, an 82-mm mortar and a truck carrying ammunition in the occupied part of Khuninshahr. In the past few days, the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran has pounded enemy positions and strongholds in (Chomaleh) and inflicted considerable damage on the aggressive forces. An Iraqi plane was intercepted by one of our fighter planes and was downed 10 miles northwest of Bandar-e Imam Khomeyni.

In the operation region in the west of the country, the exchange of artillery fire continued and on most fronts we had the upper hand. Fire by our champion forces on enemy infantry positions on the right side [as heard] of Helaleh destroyed a number of trenches, killed or wounded some Iraqi military personnel, and set on fire a big ammunition depot. The blaze could be seen for hours.

In Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, due to fire by artillery units of the Ground Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran on enemy positions, a number of personnel positions were destroyed, 20 Iraqi soldiers were killed or wounded, and 9 enemy vehicles were damaged.

In the Ilam region, our heavy-weapon fire stopped the enemy's road construction operations on one front and several of their machines were broken.

In the battle on 23 October, one of martyr Chamran's fellow fighters was killed and a number of our combatants on the western and southern fronts were wounded.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

OIL MINISTRY OFFICIAL ON YUGOSLAV TRADE TALKS

LD231344 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Interview with engineer Nuri of the Petroleum Ministry by unidentified Central News Unit correspondent in Tehran on 23 October -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] A delegation composed of oil, economic and commercial officials of Yugoslavia led by Mr Hasan Siljak, vice president of the Yugoslav Federal Committee for Energy and Industry, which came to Tehran for a 4-day visit will leave Tehran today for Yugoslavia. Engineer Nuri from the Iranian Petroleum Ministry who has led the Iranian delegation in their discussions with the Yugoslav delegation will explain to us about the outcome of this delegation's visit.

[Answer] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. The discussions of the Yugoslav friends in Iran were the followup to the agreement which our brother Dr Namazi [Iranian minister of economy and finance] signed in Yugoslavia with his counterpart on behalf of the Iranian Government. These discussions which were held in the last few days with the participation of our brothers were in line with the implementation of that agreement.

this agreement revolves around three points: oil, commercial and banking issues. During these discussions we reached agreement on banking issues. On the commercial issues the details were clearly defined and the volume of trade was to some extent determined.

The oil issues concerned three aspects. The first dealt with the refineries the Yugoslavs wish to sell to Iran. The details which they brought with them were rather incomplete, and during the discussions we came to the conclusion that these details should be further elaborated on by the Yugoslav side. It was decided that as soon as they complete these details they will return and we will continue our discussions. The second concerned discussions over oil derivatives. Again the particulars which they brought with them were regarded as insufficient by the Iranian Government and oil experts, because the issue of the economy [as heard] of the derivatives is very important for us. It was decided that when our friends are able to answer our questions and when they complete the particulars they will return, and we will continue the discussions. Concerning the volume of oil which Yugoslavia wishes to purchase from Iran, it is exactly the same amount as specified in the agreement: 700,000 tons for 1981 and 1 million tons for 1982. We had no debate concerning the volume. As the agreement which was signed is very extensive and wide-ranging we completed all the discussions before the signing of the agreement. As our friends have to have some consultation with their government in Yugoslavia, they will return to Iran within the next few days, 2 weeks at the most, and a protocol of all the discussions which we have had will be signed.

[Question] What agreements were reached concerning the price of Yugoslav goods?

[Answer] You know that the selling price for our oil is fixed, whether in independent transactions or in barter transactions. We had no discussion concerning our price. Our price will be the price which the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran announces.

[Question] What will be the arrangement concerning the price of goods bought from Yugoslavia?

[Answer] It will be a just price, a price which can compete on world markets.

Delegation Departs

LD232350 Tehran in English to Europe 1930 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Text] A delegation comprised of economic and energy officials of Yugoslavia, headed by Hasan Siljak, the deputy of the Energy and Industry Ministry of this country who had come to Tehran, today left for Yugoslavia. Dr Borandust, deputy of the Oil Ministry of Iran, in connection with the conclusion of this visit said: These talks were held after the treaty was signed between Iran and Yugoslavia. He added that the talks were on the grounds of energy, commerce, and bank-related issues. In all the related items, it was agreed that Yugoslavia will sell Iran an oil refinery installation. The deputy of the Oil Ministry of Iran said: During the current year Iran will sell 700,000 tons and in 1982 1 million tons of oil to Yugoslavia.

DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR TALKS IN SYRIA, LEBANON

LD251128 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 25 Oct 81

[Statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs]

[Text] This morning Mr Hoseyn Sheykholeslam, the political under secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, left for Syria and Lebanon at the head of a delegation of Foreign Ministry officials.

The aim of the visit is to explain the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran's position on the situation in the Middle East and to review the world devouring America's aggressive role in maintaining its domination both in this region and in the Third World countries. In addition, issues connected with the Camp David accords, the role some of the region's reactionary governments play in implenting this American plan and the sinister results the implementation of this plan will have for the nations of the region, particularly for the combative Palestinian nation, will be discussed and debated.

NVOI ASSAILS AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL 'CLAMOR'

TA232058 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Unattributed commentary: "This, too, Is Another One of the Ploys of the Liberals and the Counterrevolution"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: U.S. imperialism and its foreign and domestic elements have aimed from various directions their extensive subversive and terrorist attacks on the one hand, and their propaganda assault on the other, at our revolution and Islamic Republic. Recently the leaders of the United States, the dregs of the former regime and the representatives of the liberals, in order to divert public opinion and distort the reality of the events of our homeland, sought the help of so-called international organizations, such as Amnesty International, which every now and then and in a seasonal manner normally sounds off at the snap of the finger and the beckoning of the leaders of the White House.

This time, this organization has begun its activity according to Washington's signal and that of the expelled, fugitive Iranian agents of world-devouring America, and has expressed desire to inspect Iranian prisons and the condition of prisoners and individuals, who according to them, have been subjected to pressure. During a speech, Imam Khomeyni very briefly exposed the hypocritical claims of the directors of this so-called international organization. The imam rightly said that if this organization claims to defend the rights of certain people who have been subjected to pressure, repression and torture, why has it so far not said anything and has kept quiet about the crimes of Israel in Lebanon and the massacre of the innocent Palestinian people, the crimes of Britian in Ireland and the crimes that are committed in British prisons, the execution and massacre of innocent people who oppose the domination of the United States and its puppet regimes in Egypt and the Sudan, and the various crimes, assassinations and subversive activities of world-devouring America throughout the entire world, particularly in Latin America?

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of our Islamic Republic has rightly made the arrival of a delegation from Amnesty International to Iran subject to condemnation by this organization of the aggressions of aggressive regimes, such as the terrorist, Zionist Israeli regime and the crimes of the imperialist United States and their allies in Egypt, Sudan, El Salvador and other places. There is no doubt that the clamor unleashed by this organization regarding the events of our country pursues a specific aim, namely, distorting the feature of the Iranian revolution and our Islamic Republic.

Of course, this fact cannot exonerate the hasty measures carried out here and there in the struggle against the deceived and misled opponents of the glorious revolution of our nation. We have repeatedly said that one must struggle with consistency and decisiveness against the counterrevolution and its elements, against the main bases of the counterrevolution, namely, the dependent capitalists and the big landowners, and their agents and representatives in the feature of the liberals, the Maoists, the Ranjebaris and the Peykaris who have participated directly and actively in terrorist acts and the planting of bombs. However, it is neither correct, nor logical, nor to the benefit of our revolution and Islamic Republic that, for example, the same attitude be adopted toward an individual who merely supports this or that leftist, pseudoleftist and extreme organization, and an individual whose hand has been stained with the blood of innocent people and who has directly participated in terrorism, planting bombs and the assassination of our homeland's personalities and religious and political figures.

As the imam has repeatedly stated, most of those persons who have fallen into the trap of the liberals and the associates and allies of the traitor Bani-Sadr are deceived and misled individuals. They are individuals who are passionate toward and love Iran and the popular Iranian revolution, but are misled, inexperienced and deceived. Today they are observing that the leaders and the heads of their organizations, hand in hand with Bani-Sadr and other fugitive traitors, are actually in the same line with the Bakhtiars, the Nazihs, Idi Amins, Oveysis, Palizbans, Azharis, Aryanas and a wide spectrum of the counterrevolution and the dregs of the former regime, and are plotting against our revolution and Islamic Republic, inspired by world-devouring America.

The recent recommendation and emphasis of our homeland's responsible officials on the necessity of guiding these individuals is the right approach and is endorsed by the people and the true revolutionary forces. The guidance and persuasion of these individuals, who at one time accepted with enthusiasm and with the air of serving the revolution and the Islamic Republic, membership of certain organizations which outwardly were operating in the country with deceitful extreme leftist slogans, should be on the basis of logic, reasoning, evidence and documents, not on the basis of blind obedience and (?distortion) or, God forbid, occasionally on the basis of abuse and humiliation.

Devoting attention to this point is particularly necessary because the enemies of the revolution, especially the liberals and their gang, are futilely striving, within the country and abroad, to exploit every incident against the revolution; in particular, when the hypocritical liberals and the allies of the pseudo-clergy have entered the arena with the weapon of pseudo-Islam. On the one hand they purport to be the supporters of the groupleta fallen into the trap of the United States and the liberals, and on the other they fan the fire of superficiality and fanaticism. The aim of both methods is the same, and that is creating a climate of discontent, aggravating tension, haste and violence, and consequently weakening the Islamic Republic. The clamor unleashed by the American Amnesty International organization was also caused by these very liberals and their colleagues.

The ploys and tricks of world-devouring America and of its masked and unmasked agents, in every guise and color, should be identified. One must not fall into the trap of these ploys. It should be noted that, as the imam of the nation has repeatedly stated, these enemies of the revolution are still entrenched in the country's sensitive organizations. They still control the main levers of the country's economy. They are fervently striving with all means to achieve their aims, which are a return to the past and the revival of a system dependent on the West, by utilizing these levers, by using the several hundred years experience of the arrogant and the pseudo-clergy, and by the mask of hypocricy and deceit.

All the plots of the counterrevolution, the railroading liberals and their mouthpieces in the American Amnesty International must be foiled through revolutionary wisdom, and in accordance with the recommendation of the imam of the nation, through the establishment of the rule of law, through decisiveness against the foes of the revolution and through the implementation of the method of guidance and persuasion regarding misled and deceived individuals.

NEPAL

PRIME MINISTER TO DELHI FOR MEDICAL TREATMENT

BK231519 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Text] Prime Minister Surya Bahadur Thapa left for New Delhi this evening for treatment of the eye at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences. Thapa will stay there for some days.

Home Minister Nair Bahadur Swanr will look after the Royal Palace affairs and Panchayat and Local Development and Health Minister Nava Raj Subedi will look after the foreign affairs until the return of Prime Minister Surya Bahadur Thapa who left Katmandu for New Delhi this evening for a few days treatment of the eye. This was stated in a notice published today by the principal press secretariat of his majesty the king.

SRI LANKA

QUEEN ELIZABETH ENDS 5-DAY STATE VISIT

BK241117 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 25 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Queen Elizabeth and the duke of Edinburgh left Sri Lanka at 1200 noon today at the end of a 5-day state visit. According to our special correspondent, large crowds were present on either side of the route from Colombo to Katunayaka to bid farewell to the royal guest who drove in a motorcade from the (Janadhipati Mandiriya). Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip bade good-bye to the diplomatic corps and the British community present at the airport. Later, the queen inspected a guard of honor by the Sri Lanka Air Force after which the royal couple bade farewell to President and Mrs Jayewardene, Prime Minister and Mrs Premadasa, the speaker and cabinet ministers.

SOLDIER KILLED IN JAFFNA SHOOTING 22 OCT

BK221508 Hong Kong AFP in English 1450 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] Colombo, 22 Oct (AFP) -- A Sri Lankan Army soldier was shot dead and another seriously injured early today at Kilinochchi in the Jaffna District in the north by an unidentified gang of gunmen. The gang fired on the army patrol who tried to stop them after they had robbed the state-owned People's Bank of rupees 2 million in cash and bonded jewelery. The army patrol returned fire injuring two of the gunmen but they all escaped, taking the injured with them in a jeep in which they were travelling.

Today's killing of the soldier was the third in 2 weeks. Two soldiers and a civilian were killed in Jaffna on October 15 by two gunmen. All these killings are believed to be the work of a gang of terrorists operating in the north.

The government yesterday approved the extension of a state of emergency because of what the prime minister described as a recurrence of some incidents of violence.

TERRORISTS RECEIVING MILITARY TRAINING ABROAD

BK260911 Colombo WEEKEND in English 18 Oct 81 p 1

[By Ranil Weerasinghe]

[Text] Sri Lanka may soon face a major security threat from a proscribed terrorist organisation which is now having a large number of its members undergoing military training abroad.

The ranks of the terrorist group now operating in the north are expected to be swelled by close to 2,000 trained members within the next 2 years.

The additions to the terror group are expected to be of youth, now in Lebanese and Kampuchean camps for the providing of subversive training, and others who have signed up with the elite force, the French Foreign Legion. WEEKEND learns that the latter group form a substantial part of the estimated 8,000 foreigners who are presently with the French force.

Signing up the French Foreign Legion, which has its headquarters in Aubagne in Marseilles, is apparently simple, a visit to the local gendarmerie sufficing if any one of 25 recruiting officers in France is not at hand. Political disenchantment in the land of origin now figures as the primary reason for foreigners joining up with this force considered the toughest in the world.

All attempts to trace the exact number of the northern youth signed up with this army have proved futile in view of the automatic change of identity via a new name and even a new date of birth for all recruits on enlistment. This traditional safeguard continues as a universally acknowledged method of curtailing any discussion about the legionaires' previous life or even identity.

While those enlisted in the legion would have to serve up to a further 2 years, "graduates" from the West Asian camps are already believed to be operating in the north, WEEKEND learns that they were the English speaking members of the terrorist group which struck at Neervelly, Annaicottai and then again against the army on Thursday.

Meanwhile, the intelligence service has also uncovered what is believed to be a major gun-running operation. Two of its detectives were rushed to India recently after Indian custom authorities had detected four northern youth with a quantity of contraband and several guns.

Investigations have revealed that the guns had been taken across from Sri Lanka for repairs. The suspects who had rented a house in Pondicherry were apparently "laundering" the money collected through holdups by purchasing items which could be smuggled into India and sold.

Attempts to have the four suspects released to face charges in Sri Lanka have failed. The suspects, two of them who are said to have taken their families to Madras were subsequently released on bail.